

HAVE YOU TRIED
"CLUB."
OUR STANDARD BLEND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN
Sample on Application.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GUINNESS'S
THE FINEST
STOUT IN THE WORLD.
"BOAR'S HEAD"
BOTTLED.
Per case 8 dozen Pints \$21.00
Per dozen Pints 3.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,798 號八十九百七千四萬一第 日四十月年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1905. 二拜禮 號二十月五年零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA**
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.

An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [138]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

SIEMSEN & CO.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 19, D'ARVILLE STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sole Agents of
QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.
All descriptions of
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.
Dealers in
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS
Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. 52

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!
CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
NOT A STIMULANT, BUT A RESTORATIVE NERVE-TONIC FOR ALL
COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DEPRESSED VITALITY.
FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.
ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS KEEP IT.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand.)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
KOWLOON.
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. 2068

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

JOHN PETRINO & CO.
GRAND FORMAT ... Per Tin of 50 \$1.75
GOLD TIPPED ... " 50 1.80
STAR OF INDIA ... " 100 2.75
PRINCESS ... " 100 2.20

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a37]
Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
8 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.0
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.0
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
1298 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW STORE

IN CHATER ROAD AND ICE HOUSE STREET.

ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [a36]

**THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**
LONDON.

**ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.**

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. 54a

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING
GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
UNDERTAKEN. RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLONCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.
NEXT DOOR to our FORMER ADDRESS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20 00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS	
OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL	
BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD. KOBE.

AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.** [1905]
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Clowes' Naval Pocket Book ...	\$6.50	A Text Book of Mechanical Engineering, by Lincham ...	\$9.50
The Sky Pilot ...	1.75	Engineer's Turning, by J. Horner ...	7.50
Portuguese Dictionary, Small Pocket Edition, 2 Vols. ...	3.00	Tobacco Through Manchuria, by Seaman ...	3.90
Portuguese Dictionary, by Valdez, 2 Vols. ...	13.00	The Man Ruesselt, by Leupp ...	3.90
Hidden Treasures at the National Gallery, a Selection of Studies and Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Now Published for the 1st Time ...	3.90	War in Practice, by Major Baden-Powell ...	2.70
Pall Mall Holiday Number ...	0.40	Athletics of To-day, by Graham ...	0.80
Electric Ship Lighting, by Urquhart ...	5.90	Colin's Graphic English Dictionary ...	3.00
Jo Salis: A Tale of the Russo-Japanese War (of Particular Local Interest) ...	1.75	Three of Them, by Maxim Gorky ...	0.90
Poverty Bay, by Furness ...	1.75	The Out-Casts, by Maxim Gorky ...	0.90
Useful Tables for Scholars, by Williams ...	0.25		
Practical Electricity, by Ayrton ...	5.90		
Practical Mathematics, by Crockett ...	2.70		
A Manual of Practical Mathematics, by Castle ...	3.50		
Physics and Chemistry of Mining, by Byron ...	3.00		

SLAZENGER'S TENNIS RACKETS
(DEMON, SPECIAL DEMON, E.G.M., DOBERTY).

ROYAL IRISH LINEN NOTE PAPER,
3 SIZES. [a35]

CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.

DEAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1269]

**C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.**

DESIGNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

IMPORTERS OF ARTISTIC WALLPAPERS AND TEXTILE
FABRICS. LARGE STOCKS OF CARPETS AND
FLOOR CLOTHS.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MAHOGANY, CALCUTTA."

A. B. C. CODE, 5TH EDITION. 1475-1

A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ifford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a46]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,

Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Laundry Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a1]

CARLTON HOUSE

HOTELS,

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the
Club Restaurant and the Waverley Hotel
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a4]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Huanghai*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
2411 THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAM-EN-CANTON.

On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHIRTS, PONGERS,
GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS,
EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Any Order Promptly Attended To.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED
WATER
MANUFACTURERSTHE WATER used is THE PUREST that
can be obtained, and is SKILFULLY FILTERED
ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.THE MACHINE & CO. employed is of latest
design and most approved type.THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are
used.GUARANTEEING
ABSOLUTE
PURITY.ENGLISH
EXPERTS.Manage our Factories, and their practical
knowledge and constant supervision enables us
to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and
purity.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.Chemists by Appointment to H. E. the
Governor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Letters for publication should be sent to the Editor
not later than 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: "Press." Codes: A.S.W. 5th Ed.
Editor.

BIRTH.

On 10th September, at Kobe, Japan, the wife
of WALTER RUSSELL MC ALLUM, Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter.
(2108)HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.K.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1905.

The Americans in the Orient are not, in our
experience, effusive in their expressions of
regard for the Japanese. In conversation,
they often revert to the possibilities of
future conflict with that nation. "It has
got to come, sooner or later," is the formula
we have heard on more than one occasion.
Whether it be another form of the Yellow
Peril scare, in which the Americans are
alarmed concerning the supposed insecurity
of their tenure of the Philippines; or
whether it be a matter of commercial
rivalry expressed in Jingoisitic terms, we do
not feel able to say. That the feeling is
present, in unofficial circles, we have had
ample evidence to prove; and some echo
of it seems to have inspired a recent article
in the *Kokumin*, the semi-official organ
published at Tokyo. Our Japanese con-
temporaries, rebutting at considerable length
the fears that are implied rather than
stated, presents an array of "hard facts"
which it regards as surer of a lasting
"commercial harmony" between Japan and
America. Nearly sixty-four million yen's
worth of Japan's Y.319,000,000 of exports
go to America; and of Japan's annual
imports (Y.370,000,000) America sends
Y.38,210,000. Practically two-thirds of
Japan's output of raw silk was taken by
America last year (Y.60,700,000) out of
Y.88,000,000 and the same country took
Y.10,320,000 worth of the total habutai
exported, value thirty-seven millions.
Apparently, our contemporary's idea is that
a quarrel with her best customer is a thing
unlikely to be permitted by Japan, especially

as the American consumption of and
demand for silk, raw and manufactured, is
growing every year at a remarkable rate,
by which some profit to American manu-
facturers must be figured. These, it will be
seen, are pleas rather than arguments; the
servant wish, so to speak, airing the pleasing
deductions. China and America have been
good customers, the one of the other; and
we are still waiting to see what is to be the
outcome of a misunderstanding about which
enough has for the present been said.
Another point made by the *Kokumin* is
patently special pleading; and we are
afraid it is open to the charge of being
somewhat disingenuous. Our contemporary
says:

"The total production of raw cotton in the world
amounts to something like 14 million bales, of
which America produces 65 per cent., India
15 per cent., and China and Egypt 7 per cent.
each. Such being the case, it is not surprising
that American cotton practically rules the
markets of the world. The European countries,
desirous of restricting the commercial
supremacy of the cotton monarch at New
York and Calcutta, have of late years been
endeavouring to cultivate cotton in their various
colonies. Great Britain, for instance, is encourag-
ing the cultivation of cotton in India,
Egypt, and Africa; Germany in Togoland,
Okavandia, and in Eastern Africa; France in
the Sudan; and Russia in the Caucasus and
Turkistan. All these countries aim at reducing
the use of American cotton as much as possible,
by purchasing American and Indian cotton, and
exporting as much manufactured cotton
as possible to China and other countries."

Japan may well be "satisfied" to purchase
American cotton; although we believe she
purchases more of the Indian product.
If Japan has not copied European
countries in their desire "of restricting the
commercial supremacy" of America, it
must be because as yet Japan has no India
in which to encourage competition. Japan
has her *Togo*, but as yet no *Togoland*. It
is not, as our contemporary, well knows,
mere envy of American cotton supremacy
which inspires the British Cotton Growing
Association; but self preservation; and if
Japan ever has a Lancashire famine of her
own, the *Kokumin* may be counted upon to
favour any project likely to deliver its
country from the tender mercies of a
monopoly. It would not pay Japan to worry
about production, we are told, when the
rapid development of her manufacturing
industries demands all attention; and
"worry" is the correct word to use, for to
grow cotton on an effective scale would, we
imagine, place Japan at her wits' end. The
Kokumin further seems to think that with
the Chinese market on one hand, and
American growers on the other, Japan is
the middleman by divine right; and that
America will be pleased in proportion to
the quantity of American cotton she manu-
factures for China. But no commercial
alliance can rest stably on that basis.
America wants to manufacture as well as
grow; and is already in competition with
Japan and the rest of the world. There
is another point advanced which rings a
false note, if American-Japanese com-
mercial harmony be aimed at. "Not only
would the Japanese welcome the growth
and prosperity of the Philippines, but it
would be to the interests of Americans to
rely on the assistance of Japan for the
development of the islands." The Ameri-
cans, especially Manila Americans, will not
relish allusions to Japanese assistance in
such a connection. All this is not to
quarrel with the hope of a continuance of
the present good relations; but by way
of warning that too "protest to much" is
equally as dangerous as the Yellow Peril
nonsense.

Tenders have been invited for the building
of a new Episcopal Cathedral at Manila.
Manila papers are enthusiastic in their
praise of the Bandmann Opera Company, who
are playing to crowded houses there.
It is almost time for the Hongkong Govern-
ment to think of declaring Manila an infected
port. Cholera appears to be prevalent.
American papers are reporting that Germany
and Russia have agreed upon an alliance,
offensive and defensive, in reply to the Anglo-
Japanese agreement.
Mr. James J. Lynch, late editor of the
Philippine Gossip (described by the *Catubian*
as "a filthy weekly") has been banished from
the Islands.
The "Chinese and Japanese Exclusion
Society" of San Francisco proposed a vote
of censure on Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, for his
pro-Chinese speeches.
The *Scientific American* announces and
describes a new gramophone that can be heard
two or three miles away. Lynch law is
reprehensible; but if anything were to happen
to this inventor, the provocation would doubtless
be taken into account.
The week passed without a single new case
of plague, although a case previously recorded
had a fatal termination. The total stands at
290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton
each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a
Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

Vessels in the Philippines coasting trade
have had their licence fees reduced by from 25
to 33 1/3 per cent., representing an annual
saving of seventy thousand pesos for the owners.

This (Tuesday) evening, the Hon. Dr. Clark,
P.C.M.C., is to lecture on the water supply,
the series being promoted by the Sanitary
Institute, as fully announced by us some days
ago.

Mr. Arnold Birnbaum, of Behn, Meyer and
Company, Singapore, met his death on Septem-
ber 2nd by diving into a too shallow depth of
water. He was the only son of Brigadier-
General Birnbaum, who on the said day, would
be assisting in the celebration of the
anniversary of Sedan.

The following comment from America shows
how compromising a censorship may be. It
refers to the discontent in Japan:—"It is
believed the situation is much worse than
reported owing to the rigorous censorship
which has been established over dispatches for
abroad."

Return of visitors to the City Hall Reading-
room for the week ending the 10th September,
1905:—

	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Total
Reading-room	107	167	274
	107	167	274

The following comment indicates an American
Army scandal:—"The present uniform of the
American soldier is the most sensible equipment
that he has ever worn, and that it has com-
pelled the soldier to wear shoddy has worked an
injury to the efficiency of the army. Nobody
will feel very sorry for the contractors who
have lost the 291,000 rejected uniforms.
They knew they were cheating and have been
caught at it."

The Manila *Cablenews* of the 8th inst. says:—
Suits have been entered against Frederick
O'Brien and the Manila Publishing Company
by E. M. Bachrach for 20,000 pesos and by J.
H. Taylor for 1,000 pesos. They claim to
have been libelled by articles in the *Cablenews*,
which spoke of them as Shylocks, "ten-per-cent.
money-lenders," and worse. The complaints in
the suits were filed in the Court of First
Instance yesterday.

The *Cablenews*, impatient with recent cri-
tiques of American policy in the Philippines,
says:—"The truth of the matter is, John Bull
is jealous of the supplier-seller. He has
Jonathan. He feels in his own joints the
rheumatism of age and with that preliminary
incubation to grey hair he hurls upon the gold
old methods and betrays the new-fangled ways
of progress because they are so involved that
an old man cannot hope to learn them."

In the case of the Government of the
Philippines Islands, against the American Bank,
asking for the assistance and supervision of the
courts in the liquidation of the affairs of that
institution touching its assets, Judge Swaney
ordered that the treasurer of the Philippine
Islands proceed with reducing the assets of said
bank to cash and that he make his report thereof
to the court, and also to report (1). All public
tax due if any. (2). All debts due to other
persons. (3). Whether any of said debts are in
any way secured by mortgages on any property
of said bank, and whether any of said debts are
in the opinion of the treasurer, entitled to
priority of payment, and his reason therefor.

Returns made by the Japan Cotton Spinners'
Association show the total consumption of raw
cotton among the spinning mills of the Empire
during the first half of this year to have been
25,191,355 kwanmei, or about 27,713,563 pounds.
This is an increase of some 37 per cent.
compared with figures for the corresponding
period of last year and of about 8.7 per cent.
for those of the first half of 1904. Of the
total consumed for the past half-year, 50 per
cent. was Indian cotton, 34 per cent. Chinese
cotton, 11 per cent. American cotton, 3 per
cent. Egyptian cotton, and other qualities 2
per cent. The consumption of American cotton
showed a remarkable increase, being more than
double the figures for last year.

The *Korea Daily News* relates a rather
ridiculous incident of the Chinese boycott in the
Hermit Kingdom. The Chemulpo Cigarette
and Tobacco Company, a British concern, finds
itself at a standstill because they announce on
their wrappers that their cigarettes are made
from the "best Virginian tobacco," as they
have been informed that they most not send
any more cigarettes to China, their chief
market. The Seoul Journal, in commenting
upon this, says: "We are quite sure that the
Chemulpo Cigarette and Tobacco Company are
capable of looking after themselves, but in the
meantime we are looking forward with more
than a little amusement to the time when our
Chinese friends commence to differentiate
between "Three Castles," "Richmond Gems,"
and "Stars," "Cherry," and "Lilies" produced
in Japan."

Among the companies which will in future
enter for a share of the passenger traffic from
Japan to Europe and vice versa, is the East
Asiatic Company, Limited, of Copenhagen,
which has already instituted a monthly service
to the East. The first vessel to be put on the
run will be the steamer *Siam*, which is a first-
class, full-powered steamer, having, we under-
stand, excellent passenger accommodation. She
will be put on the berth at the end of this
month, Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. being
the agents. We understand that the first
steamer which should have inaugurated the
service, so far as Japan is concerned, was the
Prinzess Marie says the *Japan Chronicle* but
it will be recalled that this steamer was
sunk by the Russian warship *Torpedo* while on
her way out because she had on board a cargo
for Japan.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

JAPANESE AND PEACE TERMS.

DISTURBANCES ENDED.

Kobe, 11th September.

The Chief of the Tokyo Police has
resigned in consequence of the public
indignation.

With the exception of sporadic
outbreaks in the country the distur-
bances, due to dissatisfaction with
the peace terms, are ended.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE TROUBLE IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, 9th September.

Latest telegrams from the Caucasus are
so vague and confused that it is impossible
to say whether the rising is spreading or
subsiding; against reassuring official tele-
grams, are private messages, recounting
wholesale massacres of Armenians. It is
feared that the four Britishers at Balakany
have been shot, or have perished in the
flames of the house in which they were
besieged.

ANOTHER FIRE.

A remarkable shop at No. 132, Wing Lok
Street was the scene of another outbreak of
fire on Sunday night. At about 11 p.m. the
fire bell sounded the alarm, and the brigade
turned out under Chief Inspector Baker. When
they appeared the fire had spread to three
storeys, but thanks to a plentiful water supply
and the strenuous efforts of the fire brigade,
it was soon subdued and eventually extinguished.
The shop is said to be insured for \$15,000, but
trustworthy particulars so far cannot be ascer-
tained as the master is out of the Colony. It
is stated that a policy has been taken out with
Messrs. Sander, Weller & Co. for \$8,500. The
stock of vermilion was destroyed.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE
ASSOCIATION.

The principal scores in the 200 yards Pool
competition at King's Park on Saturday were
as follows:—

J. E. Bingham (winner)	38 + 38 = 66
L. G. Bird	59 + 6 = 65
E. Phillips	60 + 4 = 64
F. Fisher	60 + 4 = 64
W. T. Edwards	50 + 14 = 64
C. Cottier	55 + 8 = 63
J. Rankin	51 + 12 = 63
C. E. H. Beavis	57 + 6 = 63

LICENSING COURT.

A meeting of Police Magistrates and Justices
of the Peace was held at the magistracy
yesterday afternoon to consider an adjourned
application from Michael Kosack for the
transfer to him from I. F. Savadara of the
adjunct license to sell and retail intoxicating
liquors at the Hotel Baltimore. There were
present Messrs. F. A. Hazledorn (presiding),
G. N. Orme, R. H. Craig, F. J. Johnson and
T. H. Hazler.

Mr. Hazledorn stated that this application had
been adjourned for a fortnight so that inquiries
might be made from Shanghai as to the character
of the applicant. The Captain-Superintendent of
Police now applied for the further postponement
of the matter for a fortnight, as he had not
received the required information.

The hearing was postponed accordingly.

RECENT RELEASE OF BRITISH
PRISONERS BY RUSSIA.

It is reported that on July 13th the Tsar
ordered the release of the following British
officers of the Japanese transport *Sado-maru*
which was torpedoed by the Russians in June
1904:—George Anderson, master; William
Kerr, chief engineer; John Dring, chief officer;
and Angus Carmichael, first engineer.
These officers were taken to Vladivostok by
the Russian cruiser *Roska*, and *Barik*. They
have been nearly a year under detention,
and their release is the result of personal
representations made by Sir Charles Hardinge
to the Tsar, with the hearty co-operation of
Count Lamdorff, the Minister for Foreign
Affairs.

It is stated that the Tsar's clemency towards
these prisoners has produced an excellent im-
pression in the British colony at St. Peters-
burg.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

An American paper says:—"Our total exports
to China during recent years have been as
follows:—
1902 \$24,722,906
1903 18,898,163
1904 12,602,432
Our total exports are now over \$1,500,000,000.
If we should lose a part or the whole of our
sales to China it would not be a drop in the
bucket. On the other hand our purchases
from China in the same years have been as
follows:—
1902 \$21,055,830
1903 26,644,840
1904 29,345,081
Suppose we should find that we could do
with the exception of about \$7,000,000 worth of
tea, who is going to suffer the more, China
or us?"

Included in the matter on page 5 to-day are
some notes from our correspondent in Paris.
At the half-yearly ordinary general meeting
of the Yokohama Specie Bank held at the Head
Office, Yokohama, on the 9th instant, a
dividend at the rate of 12 per cent was declared,
Yen 220,000 added to the Reserve Fund, and
Yen 600,000 carried forward to next account.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 11th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF
JUSTICE).CARLOWITZ & CO. v. THE SUN SHING FIRM.
His Lordship delivered judgment in this
action as under:—

In this case there was a contract for the supply
of a certain quantity of crackers. It was made
in Canton between a Chinese firm and the
manager of the Canton branch of a German
firm trading in Hongkong. The first question
is: what law governs the liabilities arising under
this contract? It seems fairly clear that
although it cannot be strictly called a contract
"between boards," the crackers were to be delivered
to the plaintiffs in Hongkong. It was assumed
by both sides that the law of Hongkong
applied, and therefore that the case was
governed by the Sale of Goods Ordinance; the
assumption being based on one of two grounds:
either, because the place of performance was
Hongkong, or because the intention of the
parties was that the law of this Colony
should apply. The question thus arises
is an important one, as it is not impossible
that many contracts are made in the East
under circumstances similar to the present.
The leading case on the subject is still
Jacob v. Credit Lyonnais (12 Q.B.C. 53)
and it has been worked out at some length in
Dicey's "Conflict of Laws." The question of the
intention of the parties may be at once disposed
of. It is not expressed, and it cannot be
implied either in the case of a contract which
is not a contract of sale, or in the case of a
contract which is a contract of sale. With regard
to the place of performance the question is more
difficult. The first presumption is that the law
of the place where the contract was made is
the law of the place where the contract is
made in one country to be performed wholly
or in part in another, then the law is that
of the place where the performance is to
take place. To this second presumption
Mr. Dicey adds "especially as to the mode of
performance." The two propositions are not
too clearly defined for the learned author says
that the *lex loci contractus* "may apply to a
contract partly or even wholly to be performed
in another country"; which practically destroys
the value as a legal proposition of the second
presumption. I think the only way of ascer-
taining what law is applicable to any given set
of circumstances is to determine clearly what
the obligation is which is alleged to have been
broken. If it is connected with the mode of
performance, as Mr. Dicey suggests, then
clearly the law of the place of performance
must apply, as in the *Credit Lyonnais* case,
where the question was whether the French law
of *force majeure* was a sufficient excuse for
failure to perform a contract in which Eng-
land was the place of performance. If the
breach in this case had arisen in connection
with the delivery in Hongkong, then the
law of Hongkong would apply. But in this
case the breach was in connection with the
quality of the goods delivered: the question
being whether the crackers were what they
were supposed to be, or whether, to adopt English
law terms, the rule as to implied conditions
applied or the doctrine of *caveat emptor*. The
law applicable to this obligation must be the
law of the place of delivery and this, in my
opinion, Canton. It was then clearly the
obligation accepted by the person who had
charge of the negotiations for the plaintiffs in
the presence of the defendant; it was there
that the plaintiff decided whether or no he
would accept the crackers. The transport to
Hongkong was, it is true, part of the original
contract, but that occurred after the question
whether the goods were in accordance with the
contract had been decided. In the particular
of this preliminary examination the law some-
what resembles those in the *Credit Lyonnais*
case; for there, as here, there was to be a
preliminary examination and approval before
actual delivery. This was held not to be
sufficient to disturb the presumption that the
law of England where the contract had been
made applied to the contract. In this case
by parity of reasoning the fact that the
examination was to be made and approval given
in Canton seems to me to enforce the presump-
tion in favour of the *lex loci contractus*.
I indicated at the trial that this is a Chinese contract,
and that, therefore, that this might be the
view should take; the defendant answered
that the plaintiff had failed to show what the
law of China is. But it is the defendant who
has in reality appealed to the Sale of Goods
Ordinance and to the *caveat emptor* rule; he
has failed to show that similar principles are in force
in China. I cannot assume that they are.
There are, however, some things that a Court
may presume; in a case such as the present that
it is part of the law of China as of every other
country, that you are entitled to get what
you pay for; that if you buy beef on action
will be against the vendor if he supplies
you mutton. So if you buy a cracker you
are entitled to get something which does
what crackers are supposed to do: explode with
a certain satisfactory noise, which is in fact a
cracker. The whole question in this case is
whether the crackers supplied did in fact do
what crackers are supposed to do, and if they
did not, whether the plaintiff is entitled to
the return of his money or to the law of
China on the subject is unnecessary and that
the defendant, who desires to justify non-fulfil-
ment must prove that the Chinese law warrants
the justification he puts forward. The sole
issue of the question whether the defendants supplied
crackers in the ordinary sense of the word is
simplified by the fact that there were uniform
in respect to the same quality of crackers, and
that there had been no complaints such as those
which form the subject of this action. The
plaintiff knew what he wanted: a low
grade cracker, but still a cracker; and the
defendant knew what he was expected to supply.
The facts as to the quality of the crackers
supplied rests entirely on the evidence taken
on commission in the United States of the per-
sons to whom they were subsequently sent by
Carlowitz and Company. These witnesses were
not cross-examined. Their statements are not
therefore unchallenged and must be taken as
true. Evidence taken on commission must be
treated precisely in similar way as evidence
given at the trial. If it is intended to question
its veracity or to draw other inferences from
it than those which appear on the face of the
language used by the witnesses: this must be
prepared by cross-examination. Nothing can be
more dangerous for the other side to allow
the evidence to be taken without being represented
When once the order for the Commission has
been made on the application of one party the
other party can only decline to take part in the
proceedings at his peril. It may be costly; but
that is inevitable to the grant of a Commission,
which is part of the regular procedure of the
courts. From this evidence then it appears
that the crackers were bad in every respect
and that innumerable complaints were received

from the ultimate purchasers that they
did not explode; and that they were not
in any respect so good as those of the same
grade which had been supplied by the defendant
firm on previous occasions. One other point is
clear from this evidence: that the detailed
examination of the crackers was made in con-
sequence of these complaints; that this was
independent of the examination made on the
arrival of the goods; and that it bore out the
complaints which had been made by the
ultimate purchasers. So far the case seems
to me to be free from doubt. But the stress of
the defendant's argument was on the fact that
not only Carlowitz and Company in Canton but
also Clumpion and Company in the United
States had examined the crackers and accepted
them as good and merchantable. Further that
when the complaints came from America the
plaintiffs strenuously supported their original
opinion that they were good. And lastly, that
though the examination might have been, as
was suggested, superficial, the examination in
the United States need not have been so. Under
the circumstances then, the plaintiffs now be-
lieve that the crackers were not good?
On one other point I have no doubt, that all
that could have been done in the way of giving
notice of the complaints and in verifying them
as far as possible, was done both by Clumpion
and Company to Carlowitz and Company and
by them to the defendants. The question is
not an easy one, and so far as I know, is not
covered by authority; at least, none is cited.
But after giving the question the fullest
consideration I have come to the conclusion
that it is impossible to say that if the goods are
not in fact what a purchaser contracts for he is
entitled to recover because he examined them
in the customary way and did not
discover that they were of different. The law
of *caveat emptor* applies to words or conduct
which induce other people to act to their
prejudice on the faith of them: not to words
or conduct which, as in this case, have no
influence on other people's actions.
Again it was not a term of contract that the
examination should be conclusive and bar
subsequent recovery: nor in the absence of any
proof as to the law of China can this be said
to be an inherent condition of the contract. Nor
again was it a term of the contract that there
should be any examination at all as a condition
of acceptance. The examination was said to be
customary, though not an essential custom of
the trade, which puts it as higher than the
examination which every purchaser makes of
goods before he accepts delivery. It cannot be
treated as a purchase after inspection, because
obviously the whole of the goods cannot be
inspected, but only a very small proportion.
We have no evidence that the law of China
would prevent recovery after such an examina-
tion if the goods proved worthless. And I may
say, in passing, that even if the obligation
under this contract were to be judged by
English law, the case falls far within the
cases laid down in the Ordinance on sales in
which the doctrine of *caveat emptor* is excluded.
This statement of what I believe to be the law
applicable to this case may be tested in the
concrete by reverting to the simple example
already given; supposing the contract had been
for the supply of several hundred tons of beef.
Now, though when the plaintiff made his
examination and took delivery, all the time he
opened contained beef, yet if it afterwards
transpired that the large majority of the tins
contained mutton, it seems self-evident that
the defendant could not say: "You examined them,
found beef, said that this contained beef;
therefore they do contain beef," and thus on the
evidence before me is perfectly analogous to the
present case. The defendant seemed at one
time to suggest that the crackers were in fact
good. But this was not insisted upon; nor
could it be, for the evidence is against him.
He had suggested, however, that the crackers were
in fact low grade crackers which he ordered and
which could not be expected to make much
noise and often none at all. But part of
his case is that the crackers which were
tried were good, gave the proper noisy
explosion, and I suppose the proper percentage
of explosions, so that his own case is against
him as well as the evidence on this point.
Deterioration during a long sea voyage is what
I should have thought might have been set up
with some prospect of success. If when I put
the question to one of the witnesses, the answer
was that there would be no deterioration and
that answer was not challenged, there had never
been deterioration before. There remain mere
accident or fraud. Either are possible though
not necessarily on the part of the defendant
firm, who did not make its crackers themselves.
But this would be no defence to this action.
Whatever may have been the cause of the
crackers being defective, the Carlowitz and
Company have suffered by it, so also must the
defendants suffer, though perhaps they may be
able to recover from the makers who supplied
them with these inferior goods. Judgment
must, therefore, be for the plaintiffs with costs
in accordance with the particulars of February
23, 1904.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. H.
Hursthouse, of Messrs. Dunsen and Bowley),
who appeared for plaintiffs, asked if that would
be judgment in accordance with their last
particulars, with costs.

His Lordship—Yes.
Mr. Pollock then asked for the judgment to
be immediately executed on the grounds that
defendants were not resident in the colony. In
the circumstances it was desirable that the
judgment should be executed as early as possible.

His Lordship did not consider there was any
probability of defendants absconding, and
declined the application.

Mr. Calhoun (instructed by Mr. H. W.
Lester), who acted for defendants, asked for a
stay of execution on the ground that there was
another action pending.

His Lordship said he could not take notice of
another action which was going on.

Mr. Pollock said the circumstances were not
the same in that action as in the other where
his clients were defendants, because they were
resident in the colony.

Mr. Calhoun explained that his clients were
bringing a third action against the Carlowitz
Company.

Discussion followed on the question of
security.

His Lordship decided to stay execution and
leave over the question of costs pending the
settlement of the third action.

In this action plaintiffs claimed that
defendants were ordered within ten days from the
making of an order to execute an indenture of
legal mortgage in favour of the International
Banking Corporation and that in default of the
defendants' execution, the Registrar be ordered
to execute such mortgage.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for plain-
tiffs. Defendants entered no appearance.

Mr. Pollock stated that plaintiff was com-
pulsed to the International Banking Corporation in
Hongkong, and in that capacity he was bound
to indemnify the Corporation against defaults
made by its owners who were introduced by him.
Amongst the owners introduced to the
Corporation by plaintiff were the defendants,
Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Loung, who
were carrying on business for some years in the
Colony under the style of the Wai Wo Bank.
That bank failed either early this year or last

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: Presses, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 1200.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [2107]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 13th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2104]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH,"

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905. [2105]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., LD., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2106]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamship

"DEN OF MAINS,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared before the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 21st inst. or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2109]

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS, FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers. Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, (Near Tramway Station),

on SATURDAY,

SEPTEMBER 16TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$2 and \$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters, near the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2097]

CHINESE CLERK WANTED: young man, about 20 to 30, for Out Port Office; commanding Salary something between \$20 and \$35 per month, according to qualifications; with increase according to merits. State, in detail, experience and references, with copies of testimonials, if any, &c., &c.

Address—W. F. V., KING EDWARD HOTEL, Hongkong, 9th September.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st June, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2098]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 4th day of September, 1905, taken over the business of the FUK KEE CHAN, of No. 62 Wing Street, Kowloon, Washermen, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned under the same name, and that all debts due by the former proprietor, MAK NANG, previous to the said date, are to be settled by him, and that the undersigned is not responsible for anything due to the FUK KEE CHAN prior to the said date.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1905.

2091 U. YEUNG.

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THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 4th day of September, 1905, taken over the business of the FUK KEE CHAN, of No. 62 Wing Street, Kowloon, Washermen, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned under the same name, and that all debts due by the former proprietor, MAK NANG, previous to the said date, are to be settled by him, and that the undersigned is not responsible for anything due to the FUK KEE CHAN prior to the said date.

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INSURANCES.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTEL, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 181

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is a Purely British Insurance Company. Head Office: London. Established in London in 1861.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager & Underwriter, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [2032]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904, £17,161,293.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £25,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS, 3,001,268 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHAW, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1867]

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 13

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [53]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

WITH Private Family suitable for Gentlemen. Good Locality; Central. Tennis; Hongkong.

Apply to—G. L. "Care of 'Daily Press' Office." Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1921]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE at "BRAESIDE"

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tang Yuen") Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

TO LET.

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION "FOREST LODGE" Caine Road.

Apply to—H. N. MODY, Hongkong, 2nd May 1905. 1114

TO LET.

NOS. 4 & 5, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, KOWLOON. Five Roomed Houses Tennis Court.

Apply to—AERATOON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [1431]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LIGONEIL" Near Peak Tram Station. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—S. J. DAVID & CO. Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2081]

TO LET.

THE First-floor of YORK BUILDINGS (Opposite Messrs. GAUFF & Co.) For Offices.

Apply to—KELLY & WALSH, LD. Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2051]

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late of F. Blackwell & Co. and Shaw, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors, with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—CHUNG SHUN KOO, First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [192]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS (TWO) in GARDEN ROAD, near the Ferry, with fine Bright and Airy Rooms. Gas and Electric Light laid on. Commanding fine View of the Harbour. Rents very moderate.

Apply to—H. BUTTONJEE, No. 4, D'Aguiar Street, 36 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [2052]

TO LET.

TO LET.

"PARKSIDE" KOWLOON, a Six Roomed Detached House Standing in its own Grounds, facing the King's Park. For Particulars, apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1234]

TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 2, THE PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. JONES HUGHES. Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. 1166

TO LET.

"THE OAK," No. 33, CONDUIT ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

Apply to—C. F. DE CARVALHO, Care of H. and S. Bank. Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1920]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill. Immediate possession.

Apply to—SPACIOUS GODOWNS, formerly known as McGregor Barracks, fronting the Praya. 2nd FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEGUE ROAD CENTRAL, formerly occupied by the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO.,

